

Local Items.

THE MASS MEETING.

We deem it entirely unnecessary to urge upon the taxpayers and other citizens of Fairfield the duty and the importance of a general attendance upon the mass meeting which takes place at Winnsboro on Monday, January 1, 1877. The circumstances which have induced the call for the meeting are familiar to us all. The usurpation in Columbia—the pretended law-making of the Bayonet Legislature—the illegal inauguration of Chamberlain in an office to which he was not elected—the course of the Radical ring in utter defiance of the Supreme Court of the State—the schemes of the Rump for wringing money out of the people—these, on the one hand, are the matters which call for deliberation and action on the part of those who desire the peace and welfare of South Carolina. On the other hand is Hampton, with those who sustain him, standing by the law, standing on their rights, and awaiting the time when might shall not prevail over right, nor the power of the bayonet over the mandates of the constitution. The Hampton government must be supported, and the Chamberlain usurpation must be denounced and resisted to the last! In these two propositions are embodied our highest conception of the people's duty in the present crisis. In order to a proper performance of that duty, there is necessary a unanimity of action such as to show that the people are just as much one now as they were when they were working in the canvass for Hampton and Reform. The people must come to an understanding among themselves, and the Hampton Government must know at once where it stands and how far it will be sustained. The taxpayers should speak out at once in mass meetings, and Fairfield should not be slow to let her voice be heard. Every taxpayer, and every citizen, in Fairfield, who wishes well for South Carolina, should attend the meeting on Monday next.

With a view to allow the employees of THE NEWS AND HERALD at least a short Christmas holiday, we issue this week a half sheet only.

Be sure to read, and read carefully, the articles in the local department of this issue, headed respectively "To Delinquents," and "A Tri-Weekly Edition."

No reasonable man can object to his paper being cut off when his subscription is out—any more than he can expect to get goods from a tradesman free of cost.

Thirty-three years have passed since the introduction of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, and it still stands unrivalled. Price, 25 cents; five bottles \$1.00.

SUDDEN DEATH.—An inquest was held by Trial Justice Aiken on Saturday last over the remains of Mr. Thomas R. Bell, a citizen of this county. The jury rendered a verdict that his death was caused by disease of the heart.

CHRISTMAS.—As usual, Christmas passed off very quietly in Winnsboro—especially so this year in consequence of the extremely cold weather. There was of course the usual quantity of squibs and fireworks, and the little boys had a fine time indeed.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES.—The following are the hours at which the trains on the C. C. and A. R. R. pass Winnsboro:

REGULAR PASSENGER.—Night. For Charlotte, 1.10, A. M. For Augusta, 2.33, A. M. ACCOMMODATION FREIGHT.—DAY. For Augusta, 10.25, A. M. For Charlotte, 11.33, A. M.

Religious Services. Associate Reformed Church—Rev. J. M. Fodd, 1 A. M., and 8 P. M. Y. M. C. A.—Meeting at Methodist Church at 6 P. M. Methodist Church—Rev. G. W. Walker, 1.1 A. M., 8 P. M. Sunday School 10 A. M. Prayer Meeting, Thursday, 8 P. M. Episcopal Church—Rev. J. O'Neal, services every Sunday except the 2nd Sunday of the month at 11 o'clock A. M. Presbyterian Church—Rev. C. E. Chichester, 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sabbath School at 9 P. M. Prayer Meeting, Wednesday, 7.15 P. M.

Matters in Columbia. There have been no important developments during the past week. The Legislature has adjourned sine die. The Constitutional House adopted a series of resolutions calling on the people to support, by contributions, the Constitutional Government until such time as the whole governmental machinery shall be in good running order. It is proposed that a tax be paid amounting to one-fourth of the tax of last year. Appointments will be made by Governor Hampton as soon as practicable.

A case of great interest to the conservative people of the State was heard by Judge Carpenter on Tuesday last. Chamberlain undertook to pardon two convicts confined in the State penitentiary, but the superintendent of that institution, in view of the grave doubt attending the legality of Chamberlain's tenure, declined to discharge the prisoners. They were taken before Judge Carpenter on habeas corpus. The Judge expressed the opinion that the case involved a decision of the gubernatorial question. His decision will be awaited with deep interest.

There were many rumors of a contemplated compromise between the two parties, but they seem not to be based on anything positive. Chamberlain repudiates the idea of such a thing.

The Congressional committees are still in session.

POPULARITY.—It is a self-evident fact that unless a person possesses sterling worth he will not have the esteem of his fellow men. It is true, that for a time he may deceive, but eventually his faults will be exposed.

This is applicable also to articles recommended to the confidence of purchasers. For a brief period, by false commendations and glittering exterior, they impose on the people, but as soon as tested they are cast aside. The test of ten years has proven the intrinsic worth of Dr. Tarr's Hair Dye, and to day no preparation enjoys greater popularity. From year to year the demand for it has increased, and now it is in general use both in this and foreign countries. No stronger proof of its value could be given.

A Tri-Weekly Edition. Ever since the suspension, by the present managers of this paper, of the Tri-Weekly News, there have been requests made, with more or less urgency, for a revival of that paper. The reasons which induced the discontinuance of the Tri-Weekly were both strong and numerous, and they are still so. But the proprietors of THE NEWS AND HERALD are quite willing to revive the issue of a paper which, always popular, seems to have become more than ever a desideratum since it ceased to pay its tri-weekly visits. In response to a desire that seems to have become almost universal in Winnsboro, the publishers purpose to issue, at an early day, a tri-weekly edition of THE NEWS AND HERALD.

In order to do this, they must be sure of a circulation—among paid-up subscribers—sufficiently large to secure them against loss. They therefore request such of the old subscribers to the Tri-Weekly News as desire to subscribe now to give notice at once, accompanying that notice with the amount of subscription in cash. The price of the paper will be as before—\$4.00 per annum. For a club of ten subscribers at that rate, the paper will be sent to the club-maker, or such other person as may be designated, free for one year. The publishers are also prepared to offer a liberal commission, in cash, on subscriptions collected.

To Delinquents. In sending out the last issue of THE NEWS AND HERALD, we dropped from the list of those heretofore receiving the paper a number whose subscriptions had not been paid. This was not done without repeated notice. We have taken occasion time and again to state that our terms of subscription are cash in advance, and have given ample time for those to pay their subscriptions who desired so to do. It is scarcely necessary to state the causes leading us to this action. It is enough to say that everything required in the conduct of a newspaper must be paid for in ready money. Printers must live, and to that end it is reasonable to suppose that they need money. The material used can be purchased for cash only, and all incidental expenses must be met promptly. These things have all to be paid for, and even could proprietors and editors live upon hope, and look gleefully to

the time when subscribers would all come up and pay, yet there must be something for ordinary expenses. To be brief: either newspapermen may be able and willing to furnish a paper on credit—long or short as the case may be; or the present proprietors of THE NEWS AND HERALD are not able, however willing, and it should occasion no surprise whatever when they cease to send their paper to those in arrears.

We would repeat the request made in the supplement recently issued—that those desiring to receive THE NEWS AND HERALD come forward at once and pay the moderate sum now charged for subscription. We offer to send the paper one year for \$2.50, or from the 1st of October, 1875, to the 1st of January, 1878, for \$3.00—payable in all cases in advance.

The County Convention. The meeting of the Democratic County Club on Saturday last was well attended—nearly all the townships being represented. The meeting was called to order by Gen. Jno. Bratton, Chairman, who stated the general purpose of the call for the assembly of the Convention, and announced that the Convention was open for business.

Mr. H. A. Gaillard offered the following preamble and resolutions: Whereas, the lawful government of this State is obstructed in its organization and progress by a ring of conspirators headed by D. H. Chamberlain, who, by the power of the bayonet, set up a claim to be the government of this State, therefore be it resolved:

1. That it is necessary for the preservation of constitutional liberty in South Carolina to recognize only the constitutional government of the State. 2. That we will not in any way recognize any appointment or removal of officers made by this pretended government. 3. That we deem it of the last importance that measures be taken to maintain the constitutional government until such time as it can perfect its organization.

Col. James H. Rion moved that the following be added: 4. That we call the attention of our citizens to the fact that the Supreme Court of this State has decided in effect that the Chamberlain government is unlawful and illegal; and that in consequence of such decision the Chamberlain government cannot legally collect any taxes and that any attempt so to do can successfully be resisted through our Courts; and that any taxes paid to said government will be no legal payment, and result in the loss of the amount so paid.

5. That we approve of the plan to raise supplies submitted by the legal House of Representatives; and assure our citizens that any money paid on the vouchers to be furnished by the authority of the said House of Representatives will not only be a patriotic contribution to the cause of good government, but a good voucher for the amount as a credit upon taxes when legally assessed. The gentlemen offering these resolutions made short addresses in their support.

Mr. R. Means Davis was invited to address the Club, and responded in a speech of some length, in which he urged the importance of positive and consistent action on the part of the conservative people of the State.

After some further remarks by different members of the Club, the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The following resolution was likewise unanimously adopted: Resolved, That this Convention do invite a mass meeting of the citizens of this county, to assemble in this court house on the first Monday in January next, at 12, m., to take into consideration the present extraordinary condition of the State. There being no further business the Club, on motion, adjourned.

Eggs are scarce in Newberry, and the Newberry Herald was grieving over the diminished prospects for egg-nogs.

Three white men were shot at near Greenwood in Abbeville county last Thursday. Mr. Wilks Legar was shot in the face; the other gentlemen were not hit.

A singular and distressing fatality has recently occurred near Red Clay, Georgia. A man, his wife, daughter and brother recently died within a week of the same disease—malarial remittent fever. The house where they all resided is situated on a high hill, and no cause can be assigned for this strange visitation.

Martin, the Republican clerk of court in Walterboro, Colleton county, refused to surrender the office to Mr. Robert Fishburne, the Democratic candidate, who was elected by a large majority, and the latter ejected him from his office. Martin sent at once to the Combahee for a force of negroes, to assist him in regaining possession. A small number came at his summons, but they did not like the looks of things, and returned despondent.

The Political Clouds are Breaking.

"When the mariner," said Webster, in the beginning of his most famous speech, "has been tossed for many days in the thick weather and on an unknown sea, he naturally avails himself of the first pause in the storm, the earliest glimpse of the sun, to take his latitude and ascertain how far the clouds have veiled him from his true course." The occasion to which this striking language was applied was vivid in comparison with the waves on which our politics have been drifting, and the thick, threatening clouds which have hung over them for the last six weeks. It is no more a matter of doubt in many anxious minds whether to be wrecked either by a civil war or by a disagreement between the two houses which would disorganize and destroy the government—a danger by no means chimeraed at by a man to whom recognition as a President and the House another. The storm which seemed to be driving us upon these unbroken rocks has so far abated that we are able to take advantage of the "earliest glimpse of the sun" through the breaking clouds and make observations for determining the present latitude of the ship and heading it toward some safe port. The drifting waters still beat against the shores, for as when the ocean has been vexed by a tempest the waves continue to run after the storm has spent its violence, so popular agitators do not immediately subside when their causes begin to slacken. But the weather beaten mariner who watches the sky discovers when he may safely dismiss his anxiety.

We have, perhaps, unduly prolonged this figure, but it seems so fit a image of the political situation that we have dwelt upon it to the verge of the application. To be sure illustration is not argument; but when the facts by which an opinion is supported are derived from sources which do not permit their publication in detail we can only indicate them in such a way as to raise expectation and prepare the public to watch for and interpret over such developments. We affirm with such confidence, and on sufficient information, that the great danger is past—that the wave has passed the ship. There is an entirely different tone of feeling among the political leaders on both sides from that which existed eight days ago. It is not a change founded on anything so unsubstantial as mere sentiment, but upon a new view of the situation growing out of and compelled by a better knowledge of the facts. Within the last few days the confidence of the Republicans at Washington has been shaken in the soundness of their claims to one or more of the disputed States, and they will probably use the advantage they possess in the electoral colleges and their control of the Senate to secure a compromise in which both parties will acquiesce. The snipe into which the election is likely to pass is a failure on both sides to secure a majority in the final count, when the House, in pursuance of the constitution, will elect Mr. Tilden President and the Senate elect Mr. Wheeler Vice-President for the ensuing four years. Indeed, no other result is constitutionally possible if the reports of the committees now pursuing their investigations in the South shall show that Mr. Hayes is not entitled to all the disputed votes—a result which is now generally expected.

It is by no means likely that if they cannot be legally counted for, they will be counted for by force. However a clergy it may be seen that this ought to have been a accomplished now. The legal obstacles are insurmountable. Take the case of Florida for illustration. The law requires that the electors in each State shall assemble on a given day, cast their votes, prepare and authenticate their certificates and appoint the messenger. The Tilden electors in Florida did not meet on that day, did not vote, did not make out certificates and did not learn to Washington. The office of Presidential electors expires on the first Wednesday of December. On the following day they have no more title to act as such than any other private citizen. If the votes of the Hayes electors in Florida are illegal no votes from that State can be counted. The necessary consequence will be that there is no choice either of President or Vice-President by the Electoral Colleges.

It may perhaps be contended that a majority of the votes counted will suffice to elect, and that Tilden and Hendricks must be counted in. This is an untenable position. Take Florida again for illustration. The constitution declares that the person having the greatest number of votes shall be President or Vice-President, "if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed." Now the Democrats would stultify themselves by maintaining that no electors were appointed in Florida. If the Hayes electors were not appointed on the 7th of November the Tilden electors were. They were appointed, but were prevented from meeting to exercise their office. The votes which they failed to cast cannot be counted for any candidates, but as these electors were legally appointed they must be counted in estimating what is a constitutional majority. The necessary result will be that nobody can be declared elected by the President of the Senate, and that we shall have a Democratic President and a Republican Vice-President elected in the manner the constitution prescribes when there is no choice by the Electoral Colleges.

Such a termination of the controversy will have a tranquilizing effect on the public mind and abate

the violence of party passions. This result, to which the logic of the situation points, can be reached only by a spirit of compromise; for if the Senate should stand out by picking flaws in the evidence, or the House should insist that Tilden and Hendricks are elected because they had a majority in the disputed States, we might still encounter the worst trouble that has been apprehended. The demagogues and bull-dozers on both sides may try to push their respective parties into such a conflict; but we are confident, from our information, that they cannot succeed. The moderate men on both sides will come to the rescue and get the upper hand. They have already the upper hand on the Democratic side, thanks to the admirable bearing and steady wisdom of the Southern members, who are being so much to blame for the mistake of 1851 and to acquire the confidence of the North in the firmness of their decision to the public welfare. They are the controlling element in the Democratic party in the House, and their influence is a guarantee for its good behavior. The Southern members are furnishing a shining reprobation of the accusations on their loyalty made during the Presidential campaign. They have done more in this crisis to restore fraternal harmony between the two great sections of our common country than all other citizens have done since the civil war. Having established this solid to renewed confidence let us hope that their section will not be any longer bull-dozed by the federal government and that we may at last "have peace."

We are convinced that their conduct is not only making an excellent impression on the country at large, but is exerting a favorable influence on the wiser and more conservative part of the Republican Senators. The Democratic attitude having become moderate and conciliatory through the conduct of the Southern members of the House, we expect that they will be met half-way by air-minded Republicans, and that as soon as the present flurry is over we shall enter on a "era of good feeling," dating appropriately from the centennial of our independence. If this unprecedented political content is settled in the manner to which present indications so strongly point we are likely to sail for a time in calmer seas. It may lead ultimately to a break up and a reconstruction of political parties like the "era of good feeling" in 1828, but the immediate prospect is a quiet administration and a final relief from the controversies and passions excited from the civil war. The Republican party would make a fatal mistake if it should deface its great and glorious record as the savior of the Union by electing into a key position of a dangerous diplomat.—New York Herald.

South Carolina News.

Georgetown is humbling in canvas back ducks at sixty-six cents a pair.

A meeting of the Mechanics' Association will be held in Columbia on the 1st of January.

The Radical office-holders of Kershaw cannot get articles on their official bonds.

A company of United States soldiers from Archer, Florida, arrived in Columbia on the 15th inst.

Steps are being taken to build a railroad from Greenwood, in Edgefield county, to Augusta, Georgia.

A. C. Lawinger, an eminent and useful citizen of Due West, died last week.

A young man by the name of Linton, while intoxicated, was killed by the cars last week at Kingstons depot.

The Radical sheriff of Williamsburg county has succeeded in giving bond. It is only straw, however, although approved by the Radical board of county commissioners.

There have been three disastrous fires in Anson county, destroying the mills of Major George Anderson on the Saluda River; the Cherry Hotel, and a store at Home Path.

The Greenville Railroad Company is occupying its depot at Columbia with a substantial fence having large and well made gates on all sides to admit trains, wagons, etc.

The cotton and rice factors in Charleston are refusing to make any advances until the political troubles are settled. The consequences will be very disastrous to the agricultural interests of the State.

All the trial justices in Charleston, except Justice Hutchinson, have been notified of their removal from office. They have resolved to take no notice of the communication.

The inscription on the monument to Baron DeKirk at Camden is becoming indistinct, and the Camden Journal very properly suggests that it be retouched.

Captain A. H. Coughman, a well known and popular citizen of Lexington county, died on the 20th inst. He had resided at Lexington Court House for a number of years, and had held several responsible public positions.

The prisoners confined in the county jail at Camden, growing weary of the monotony of their existence, tried to make their escape by burning holes in the floor of their cell, but they were caught through the vigilance of the sheriff.

Subscribe for THE NEWS AND HERALD, and be sure to have the ready money.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry executions to me directed, I will offer for sale before the Court House door in Winnsboro, S. C., on the 6th day of January, 1877, at the residence of Mrs. E. T. Mayfield in this county, all the personal property belonging to the estate of Mrs. S. A. Cameron, deceased.

Four hundred bushels of corn, three thousand pounds of seed cotton, three hundred bushels of cotton seed and four thousand pounds of fodder, all more or less, the property of Arthur Clark, at the suit of Mrs. L. E. Vance.

Twenty cords of wood, more or less, the property of Thomas Hill, at the suit of M. H. Gibson, executor to T. J. and H. M. Gibson.

Twenty-eight hundred pounds of seed cotton, one hundred and thirty bushels of cotton seed, all more or less, the property of John T. Wylie, at the suit of John A. Breece & Co.

Two thousand pounds of seed cotton, two hundred and fifty bushels of cotton seed, all more or less, the property of James R. Deane, at the suit of S. Wolfe Agent.

Three bales of cotton, the property of Lewis Holmes, at the suit of Richard Jones.

Seventy five bushels of corn, two thousand pounds of seed cotton, one thousand and fifty bushels of cotton seed, all more or less, and two stacks of fodder, the property of Lewis Holmes and James Jackson, at the suit of R. S. Desportes & Co.

Twenty bushels of corn, one hundred and fifty bushels of cotton seed, all more or less, and four stacks of fodder, the property of Alex. Ballard, at the suit of R. S. Desportes & Co. and Richard Jones.

One hundred bushels of corn, fifteen thousand pounds of seed cotton, all more or less, and four stacks of fodder, the property of Richard Jones, at the suit of R. S. Desportes & Co. and Richard Jones.

One thousand pounds of seed cotton, one hundred and thirty bushels of cotton seed, all more or less, and two stacks of fodder, the property of Lewis Holmes and James Jackson, at the suit of R. S. Desportes & Co.

Fifty bushels of corn, more or less, the property of W. H. B. Davis, and C. J. Jones, at the suit of W. J. Davis.

Nine hundred pounds of seed cotton, fifty bushels of cotton seed, four hundred pounds of fodder, all more or less, the property of Achey Stegony, at the suit of H. W. Desportes.

Five hundred pounds of seed cotton, three hundred and fifty bushels of cotton seed, all more or less, the property of Richard Jones, at the suit of H. W. Desportes.

One thousand pounds of seed cotton, one hundred and thirty bushels of cotton seed, all more or less, the property of Lewis Holmes and James Jackson, at the suit of R. S. Desportes & Co.

These bales of cotton, six hundred and thirty bushels of cotton seed, all more or less, the property of Lewis Holmes and James Jackson, at the suit of R. S. Desportes & Co.

Four hundred pounds of seed cotton, one hundred and thirty bushels of cotton seed, all more or less, the property of Lewis Holmes and James Jackson, at the suit of R. S. Desportes & Co.

Twenty five bushels of corn, twenty five hundred pounds of seed cotton, all more or less, the property of Lewis Holmes and James Jackson, at the suit of R. S. Desportes & Co.

One hundred pounds of seed cotton, one hundred and thirty bushels of cotton seed, all more or less, the property of Lewis Holmes and James Jackson, at the suit of R. S. Desportes & Co.

One hundred pounds of seed cotton, one hundred and thirty bushels of cotton seed, all more or less, the property of Lewis Holmes and James Jackson, at the suit of R. S. Desportes & Co.

One hundred pounds of seed cotton, one hundred and thirty bushels of cotton seed, all more or less, the property of Lewis Holmes and James Jackson, at the suit of R. S. Desportes & Co.

One hundred pounds of seed cotton, one hundred and thirty bushels of cotton seed, all more or less, the property of Lewis Holmes and James Jackson, at the suit of R. S. Desportes & Co.

One hundred pounds of seed cotton, one hundred and thirty bushels of cotton seed, all more or less, the property of Lewis Holmes and James Jackson, at the suit of R. S. Desportes & Co.

One hundred pounds of seed cotton, one hundred and thirty bushels of cotton seed, all more or less, the property of Lewis Holmes and James Jackson, at the suit of R. S. Desportes & Co.

One hundred pounds of seed cotton, one hundred and thirty bushels of cotton seed, all more or less, the property of Lewis Holmes and James Jackson, at the suit of R. S. Desportes & Co.

One hundred pounds of seed cotton, one hundred and thirty bushels of cotton seed, all more or less, the property of Lewis Holmes and James Jackson, at the suit of R. S. Desportes & Co.

One hundred pounds of seed cotton, one hundred and thirty bushels of cotton seed, all more or less, the property of Lewis Holmes and James Jackson, at the suit of R. S. Desportes & Co.

One hundred pounds of seed cotton, one hundred and thirty bushels of cotton seed, all more or less, the property of Lewis Holmes and James Jackson, at the suit of R. S. Desportes & Co.

One hundred pounds of seed cotton, one hundred and thirty bushels of cotton seed, all more or less, the property of Lewis Holmes and James Jackson, at the suit of R. S. Desportes & Co.

One hundred pounds of seed cotton, one hundred and thirty bushels of cotton seed, all more or less, the property of Lewis Holmes and James Jackson, at the suit of R. S. Desportes & Co.

One hundred pounds of seed cotton, one hundred and thirty bushels of cotton seed, all more or less, the property of Lewis Holmes and James Jackson, at the suit of R. S. Desportes & Co.

One hundred pounds of seed cotton, one hundred and thirty bushels of cotton seed, all more or less, the property of Lewis Holmes and James Jackson, at the suit of R. S. Desportes & Co.

One hundred pounds of seed cotton, one hundred and thirty bushels of cotton seed, all more or less, the property of Lewis Holmes and James Jackson, at the suit of R. S. Desportes & Co.

One hundred pounds of seed cotton, one hundred and thirty bushels of cotton seed, all more or less, the property of Lewis Holmes and James Jackson, at the suit of R. S. Desportes & Co.

One hundred pounds of seed cotton, one hundred and thirty bushels of cotton seed, all more or less, the property of Lewis Holmes and James Jackson, at the suit of R. S. Desportes & Co.

One hundred pounds of seed cotton, one hundred and thirty bushels of cotton seed, all more or less, the property of Lewis Holmes and James Jackson, at the suit of R. S. Desportes & Co.

One hundred pounds of seed cotton, one hundred and thirty bushels of cotton seed, all more or less, the property of Lewis Holmes and James Jackson, at the suit of R. S. Desportes & Co.

One hundred pounds of seed cotton, one hundred and thirty bushels of cotton seed, all more or less, the property of Lewis Holmes and James Jackson, at the suit of R. S. Desportes & Co.

Administrator's Sale.

BY authority of Jno. J. Noll, Esq., Judge of Probate for Fairfield county, I will offer for sale before the Court House door in Winnsboro, S. C., on the 6th day of January, 1877, at the residence of Mrs. E. T. Mayfield in this county, all the personal property belonging to the estate of Mrs. S. A. Cameron, deceased.

ROBT. C. ARNETT, Administrator.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

COUNTY OF FAIRFIELD.

Flon. Neely, administrator of Estate of Ann Walling, Deceased, vs. Elizabeth Walling, Jno. Walling and others.

IN obedience to an order from the Court of Probate, made in the above stated case, I will offer for sale on the 6th day of January next, before the Court House door in Winnsboro, S. C., the tract of land belonging to the estate of Ann Walling, deceased, containing twenty-four acres, more or less, and bounded by lands of Mrs. Martha Black, estate of Philip Walling and others.

Terms of sale, one-half cash on day of sale, balance in one or two cash notes, equal in amount, secured by Bond and Mortgage with interest from day of sale. Purchasers to pay for necessary papers.

S. W. RUFF, S. F. C. dec 7 14.

In the District Court of the United States for the District of South Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

J. A. Caldwell, Bankrupt.

NOTICE is given that a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of South Carolina, against the estate of JAMES A. CALDWELL, of Fairfield County, of the State of South Carolina, upon his own petition, for the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or for his use, at the instance of any creditor by him, or for his benefit by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their claims, and to choose one or more receivers of his estate, will be held at the Court of Bankruptcy, to be held on the 26th day of December, A. D. 1876, at 12 o'clock, M., at Yorkville, S. C., before W. L. Clifton, Esq., one of the Register of the Court.

U. S. Marshal, at Yorkville.

By T. W. CLAYTON, Deputy Messenger.

Dec 23-76

THE next term of this school will commence on

Monday, January 30, 1877.

Terms per quarter payable half quarterly in advance:

Primary Department, \$10 00

Intermediate " " " 15 50

Classical " " " 12 50

For Circulars &c., apply to

W. M. DUNCAN, Principal.

dec 21 14

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE next term of this school will commence on

Monday, January 30, 1877.

Terms per quarter payable half quarterly in advance:

Primary Department, \$10 00

Intermediate " " " 15 50

Classical " " " 12 50

For Circulars &c., apply to

W. M. DUNCAN, Principal.

dec 21 14

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE next term of this school will commence on

Monday, January 30, 1877.

Terms per quarter payable half quarterly in advance:

Primary Department, \$10 00

Intermediate " " " 15 50

Classical " " " 12 50

For Circulars &c., apply to

W. M. DUNCAN, Principal.

dec 21 14

FOR SALE OR RENT

FOR SALE or rent, the premises

located on Yorkville road, near the

residence of Mrs. E. T. Mayfield, in

this county, containing about ten

acres, and bounded by lands of

Mrs. Martha Black, estate of Philip